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The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1869. NUMBER 225.

WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue Bill Considered in the House.

Work on the Sections Relative to Income Tax.

Passage of the Consular Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

Senator Trumbull's Bill to Reorganize the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Stationery Frauds in the Interior Department.

Proposed Consolidation of the War Department Bureaus.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

The Senate spent half the day on the question of yesterday about counts under the slave trade treaty with Great Britain. There was a good deal of sharp debate of a personal character, and an amendment was finally passed asking the President to take the necessary steps with the English Government for terminating the treaty. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then soon disposed of, as it passed it was not materially differ from the measure as it came from the House, except that the clause consolidating the South American missions is stricken out. There was then a long discussion about the order of business. Messrs. Sherman, Corbett, and Morrill, of Vermont, wanted the Financial bill taken up, and urged this course in strong language. Messrs. Howard and Morton advocated the going on with the constitutional amendment; so that it might be passed in time to go before the Legislatures now in session. Messrs. Hendricks and Dixon treated the matter as a trifle, and thought that the work where the can have full chance. Finally the amendment was then taken up by a vote of 35 to 20.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House spent an hour in discussing the stationery business of the Interior Department. The committee had found the whole thing corrupt from top to bottom, and recommended the passage of a resolution ordering the Secretary of the Interior not to pay anything more on the contracts of Dempsey & O'Toole, which was agreed to without much opposition. The House then passed transferring the whole business of getting stationery from the hands of departments to the Congressional Committee on Printing.

Mr. BOOTH introduced a bill to encourage the growth of timber.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States. Referred.

CLAIMS ON ACCOUNT OF INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish a return of claims and claimants for compensation for depredations committed by Indians in Northern Iowa during 1865, and since. Adopted.

PAY OF SENATE CLERKS AND RESEARCHERS.

Mr. HAMMET offered a resolution providing for the payment of messengers, clerks, &c., employed by the Senate, from the 4th day July to December last.

REFUND BILL.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, the Senate took up the bill for the refund of Maryland 5 per cents, which was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour. The Senate then resumed consideration of

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS renewed his motion to strike out the appropriation of $15,000 to carry into effect the treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to add to the clause making the appropriation the following:

Provided, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be paid from African coast unless the President of the United States shall, by diplomatic action with the several powers, become satisfied that such government on whose behalf the claim is presented has fulfilled the provisions of the treaty before the time fixed for the ratification of the same.

After discussion, Mr. WHYTE moved an amendment respecting the President to ask from Great Britain a modification of the existing treaty which requires each government to keep up squadrons on the coast of Africa. Adopted. Finally, the salaries of the officers of the United States consular service were fixed at $1,000 each.

This was adopted as an amendment, and the proposition to fix the salary of the Judge at $3,000 agreed to.

The Senate then voted on the motion of Mr. BU KALEW, to strike out from the bill the paragraph abolishing the office of Judge at Tunis; it was lost.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment providing that in no case ing Consular fees, salaries or emoluments of any rates provided in the Treasury schedule. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported an amendment increasing the salary of the Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic, because of his appointment also to the Republic of Paraguay, and appropriating $12,000 for the repair of the Protestant cemetery at Constantinople. Adopted.

Mr. RAMSEY moved an amendment, to send a Consul to Winnipeg. Lost—Yeas 19, Nays 21.

Mr. POMEROY moved an additional section, providing that all Consuls and Consular Agents who are now appointed and in office at ports shall be dismissed within thirty days after the passage of this act. Lost.

The bill then passed.

REVENUE—CUSTOMS—OFFICE.

Mr. CHANDLER gave notice of a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act. It is was not such incompetency of officers as existed in the days of Andrew Jackson, he would call up his bill at an early day.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to take the chairman of the committee would call up the bill as soon as he could do so.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to reduce the tax to 6 per cent. Rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN moved a new section, taxing interest on State, city and town bonds 1 per cent.

After a few discussion, it was taken on the amendment, and the House was found without a quorum. The amendment was uniformly passed over without action.

The reading of the rest of the bill was completed without amendments being made, and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

The East.

THE GREEK MINISTERS REFUSE TO SIGN THE PARIS PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Feb. 3—9:30 p. m.

A despatch is just received from Athens conveying the unexpected intelligence that the Greek Ministers have refused to agree to the protocol of the Paris Conference, and that they have tendered their resignations to the King.

France.

INSURRECTION IN ALGIERS.

PARIS, Feb. 3.

A revolt has broken out among the natives of Algeria. It is said to be the work of tribes in a district remote from the French settlements. The Duke of Magenta has been ordered to Algeria.

LATER.

PARIS, Feb. 3—Evening.

News has been received to-day stating that the insurgents have been defeated and revolt suppressed. The department in which the disturbance broke out is now tranquil.

Great Britain.

THE RIGHT OF CONFESSION DENIED TO IRISH BISHOPS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The petition of the Irish Bishops for the right of confession has been rejected.

PERSONAL.

W. E. Forster, President of the Board of Health, retains his seat in Parliament as member for Bradford, the petition against his election having failed.

YACHT RACE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the English yacht Cambria, accepts the challenge of Mr. Douglass to race with the New York yacht Sappho, for 10,000 sovereigns, the race to be sailed around the Isle of Wight, to Oberbourg, France, and back to Cowes.

Spain.

CONFESSION OF MURDERERS.

MADRID, Feb. 3.

Five prisoners implicated in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos, have confessed their guilt.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

DEATHS FROM TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

Reports from the interior of New York State say that cases and deaths from trichina spiralis have occurred recently, and considerable alarm is felt in consequence. Two deaths occurred near Union last week from trichina, and one at Skaneateles.

HEAVY SNOWS.

Heavy snow storms commenced here this evening. A heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, occurred here this evening. A heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, occurred here this evening. A heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, occurred

...gle Tribune.

...SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1870 ...

...TRIBUNE is issued every forenoon in ... by carriers, newsboys and the mails, ... TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, New York. ... Tribune Buildings, New York. ... TRIBUNE COMPANY.

...ily subscribers can have THE SUN-...Y TRIBUNE delivered by carrier on ...ying the order in our Counting Room.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

...e three weeks ago the House of ...Representatives passed a bill repealing ...Tenure-of-Office act. It was referred ...e Senate to the Committee on Re-...chment,—a new committee instituted ...ive somebody a chairmanship, and to ...ble him to persuade the country that ...e meeting in particular to do. The ...ne bill has been reported back by ...tor Edmunds, with an amendment, ...: To strike out all after the enacting ...se, and to insert substantially the ex-...ting Tenure-of-Office law, with a pro-...to prevent General Grant from ac-...ting or retaining General Schofield as ...retary of War.

...ere are two ways to look at the ...ent law requiring the tenure of ...e offices. Looking at it as the Republi-...s (that is, as partisans,) we find that ...as passed as a desperate remedy for ...disease known as Andrijohnsonism. ...eving President had betrayed his ...y and jilted the Copperheads in an ...pt to reconstruct the Union on a ...t basis. He was employing all his ...gries to thwart and frustrate the laws ...Congress. With many misgivings ...ith much parleying between ...two houses, the Tenure-of-...ce law was passed. Its expediency ...doubted by many; its constitution-...ity more. Mr. Edmunds, it is true, ...oted the bill in the first instance as a ...mporary measure, to be in force only ...ring pleasure, but only not resisted ...ts administration; but neither he ...any other Senator will deny that ...bill had its origin in the quarrel ...Andrew Johnson, and that it would ...ve been promptly proposed or thought of ...or that quarrel.

...hatever may have been the intention ...one who passed it, the law has given ...he worst set of officers we ever had, ...hat is even more scandalous, no-...y is responsible for their acts. The ...ers have a verdict, "Nobody to blame," covers whiskey ring, and Collector Smy ...Reverdy Johnson, and all kinds of ...illy and crime ing. Congress having ...ned the appointing power, (for that ...s the significance when they take from ...President the power of removal,) ...ems is answerable for the non-exe-...n or imperfect execution of them.

...This fact was lost sight of during ...recent political campaign. The hur-...and contention over other matters, ...now emerging from the depths and ...ding its preparatives as a disturber ...e peace.

...ext year, the success or failure of ...ral Grant's administration will de-...upon the repeal or retention of this ...

...Freedom in the choice of his subor-...tes is as necessary to him now as ...t was moving against Lee's army. ...t he has had to meet in the Senate, as ...ersons and as well entrenched as the ...Forces on the Rapidan. The Ten-...e Office act, who her in its original ...or as amended by the Hayrench-...Committee, to the end of last ...on is the Executive Department ...ibility, which is no responsibility at ...Every officer removed has his appeal ...e Senate. Every person appointed ...e instance does not get a seat. ...Hold to stand between him and his ...y and when a majority of the Sen-...have friends similarly situated, ...y will drive them to make common ...e against the President." That there ...e two Executives in office at the ...me—he sworn to see that the ...e faithfully executed, without the ...y to do so, and the other resting ...e no such responsibility, but seeking ...ovoke it.

...e gaolbirds with which the House ...ded the obnoxious statute, and the ...ity with which the Senate adhere ...point to the conclusion that the ist-...se and desire to control, in a larger ...ure than the Constitution contem-...es, the government. The people will ...t sympathy with this selfish pur-...

...If any Senators suppose that they ...get more offices for their friends by ...ing the law they bear by repealing it, ...ge the Tenure-of-Office act, they ...ly upon the law exclusively for ...ilure. The people elected General ...t because they desired him to per-...his duties of the Executive office—...ffices. They feel that he cannot ...t their voices for him, that he was ...crippled and bars strung the mo-...he should assume the duties of his ...They did not suppose that he ...to be put in the place like a ...e dangerous to the public ...

...They did not intend that ...ional laws enacted to keep An-...Johnson out of mischief should be ...ed to him, and they will not sustain ...Senate in supporting their views in ...manner. In any controversy which ...row out of an attempt to maintain ...ure of Office law against him, the ...le will surely be worsted. It may ...some time to get around to it, but ...ill be the result of the first and ...portunity of all who seek to pre-...

PASTOR MORTON'S AMENDMENT.

...y report of the Congressional pro-...gs of last Friday contains this ...

...Smith section of Mr. Sherman's Finance ...ldow for issuing gold notes for all the ...ds in the Interior Department, ...ed that section, interposed yesterday, pro-...the suspension of United States bonds ...ey payable in coin must be received in pay-...of duties on imports. The proposition ...ame are familiar words six months ...n they are used in the payment of duties. ...the Morton-Chandler petition is good ...to stand in a section by itself, and ...t be embarrassed by coming in ...t with the fourth section of Senator ...e's bill. We have long wondered ...ngress does not relieve the people ...States Treasury were not made ...ible for duties. The gold exacted ...duties is held idle in the Treasury ...g for those very coupons to ma-...e. It is paid out in exchange for ...y reserving the purpose for du-...gold is not needed; and as the ...an be purchased for currency, ...ound for gold is thereby dimin-...to the charge of the gold ...ies, but to the advantage of the ...y and the government.

...upons on a $1,000 6-20 bond calls ...ow cents. When it is received for ...it is paid, and the government is ...ged to have $20 of gold lying ...t month after month, and the $200 gold, ...ng needed by the importer to pay ...government to redeem the coupon, ...e put by the gold-broker to some ...e use he can find. We need to let his ...le, as the government does.

...dopting this common proposition ...tor Morton, there will be an in-...and demand for currency ...ple to purchase coupons, and ...d demand for gold to pay duties, ...ing in a material improvement in ...ue and stability of the currency. ...New York Tribune, in favorably ...ing the proposition, remarks:

...The only objection to receiving coupons ...ties to pay the interest on the public ...is that it would compel Congress to pay ...ing's dollars worth, compared with par, ...ld coupons for par. But the ...government always holds on hand ...ient foreign gold to pay six ...of interest on the debt—practically ...ll the months' interest—and it ...ld be better to have a part of ...ld transition thus locked up in ...ing hoarded, rather than ...ld be rescued and ...ly to meet ...ing demand. ...ld coupons would ...ly be presented ...ly to meet ...ing wants ...ld be ...ed ...

SENATOR HOWE AND THE SUB MURPHY CLAIM.

...We print an article from the Madison (Wisconsin) *Journal* complaining that this paper has unjustly censured Senator Howe for his services in the Sub Murphy claim. Nothing has been further from our purpose than to do the least injustice to Senator H. we, for whose integrity, fidelity and ability we have always had the highest respect. Indeed, we think his advocacy of the claim of Sue Murphy itself is evidence of his integrity and of his fearlessness in defending what he thinks is just, when other men, equally honest, might have avoided a course so opposed to popular feeling. We did not find fault with Senator Howe, nor impeach his integrity, but we have a very different opinion as to the law governing that class of claims, and as to the moral obligations of the United States to pay them. When the bill was reported by Senator Clark we knew nothing of it, and it was not until lately that we were informed as to the facts of the case.

Sue Murphy lived in Decatur, Alabama, in the early years of the war. General Sherman wanted that town for military purposes, and he ordered all the inhabitants out of it, and then occupied it. To that use of it her property was damaged, as is claimed, to the extent of $1,000. There is no law of the United States under which Miss Murphy can ask compensation for her losses. If her claim belonged to any class not excluded by the laws of the United States, all she would have to do would be to present her claim before the proper officers, prove the facts, and get her money. But it is because there is no law covering her claim that she applies to Congress, and appeals to its generosity and liberality to make her case an exception to the rule, to give her, by special act, that relief to which, under the law, she can make no legal claim. Senator Howe is in favor of granting her prayer, while we think it should be denied. He puts his advocacy of the claim on the ground that the United States are legally bound to pay for all property taken for public uses during the war from persons in the rebel States, provided such persons were loyal, and, having stated that general principle, he insists that the financial condition of the country should not militate against the claim; because, if it be just, it should be paid, no matter what the amount, so long as the government has the ability to do so.

We deny the correctness of the legal proposition of Senator Howe. All persons in the enemy's country are, in contemplation of law, enemies; if they are otherwise, it is their misfortune, not the law's. All nations so classify them. During a war between France and England, no matter how individuals may feel disposed towards the government of the State in which they reside, they are held by law to be enemies of the hostile government, and may be treated as such. During our war with Mexico, though half the people might have been in fact partisans of the United States, they were none the less Mexicans, and as such enemies, and the United States were not bound to pay them, legal or otherwise, to pay them for any property taken for military purposes. That the people of the rebel States were as essentially enemies during the war and subject to all the disabilities resulting from that condition, is not any longer an open question. The Supreme Court has so decided in the plainest terms. The people of Decatur, Alabama, were as much enemies of the United States, in the sense of law, if not in fact, as were the people of Vera Cruz when General Scott occupied that city. They have, therefore, no legal claim for any property taken for public uses by the United States. The question of loyalty or disloyalty does not necessarily arise, because the claim is excluded by the inexorable law of war, which is as universal as civilization itself. But even if there were any doubt in law upon that point, it is a fact that should help this lady to be ascertained? If loyalty will make that legal which otherwise cannot be, then the loyalty becomes an affirmative fact which must be proven. It is said that Sue Murphy was a girl at the time she was not old enough at the time to be a rebel; that she did not act of rebellion; that she was by her sex a non-combatant, and that, being the child of a former officer of the United States, the absence of all direct proof of disloyalty to her loyalty must be assumed. This kind of argument will not suffice to overcome the long established principles of law. It is for the very purpose of excluding assumptions of this nature that the framers of the law issued some of its exceptions, and holds all the people of the enemy's country enemies in war. During our revolution, the fact that the people of the British colonies were one in race and connected in the very declaration in which we declared them, without exception, as our enemies in war. Admit that the negative loyalty of Sue Murphy takes her case out of the legal rule, and how can we ever conduct a war? If every woman, or minor, or person over the military age, or who commits no act of hostility, or who has even contributed to the enemy's service, or who had ancestors who were friendly when living, must be regarded as exceptions to the law which holds the whole population to be enemies, then the law is in every liability for every act done in the enemy's country, because a "loyalist" can be found to represent every claim. Admit that Sue Murphy's negative loyalty takes her case out of the exclusion of law, and we open the doors to millions of dollars will not pay the loyalists who can make out as good a case as she can.

The claim of Sue Murphy is a petition for an act of sympathy and charity. It is not recognizable by any law of the United States. A claim imposes no legal obligation until it is recognized and admitted. There is, therefore, no injustice done to it not passing it. It is a proper subject for the annual petitioning. Before Congress can be liberal, it must be just. Have we not quite sufficient debts, the legality and necessity of which are evidenced by our overdue paper which are waiting to be paid? Is this a time to increase the taxes, or make new loans to enable us to be liberal to those who have no legal claims upon us? Why should we borrow money to give to Sue Murphy when the Secretary of the Treasury is offering the coupons of the rebel States, which are

Medical.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
Is the Only Medicine that will Cure
REAL CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
Is the Only Medicine that will Heal
DISEASED LUNGS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
The Gastric Juice of the Stomach

First Appearance of Consumption.

Medical Cards.
Dr. Wilson.
Dr. Townsend.
Private Consultation.
Dr. Sanford.
Your Destiny

Special Notices.
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Ocean Steamers.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-

LONDON AND NEW YORK
STEAMSHIP LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals.
UNITED STATES ENGINEERS

Wanted.

Agents Wanted.
AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
National Capital Life Insurance Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Salesmen Wanted.

Sales.
FARRAR'S
SALES.

Jewelry.
BANKRUPT STOCK OF
JEWELRY

Business Cards.
WALTER BROWN & CO.

Transportation.
Montreal Transportation Comp'y.

Mail.
WYETH & VANDERVOORT
WHEAT MALT.

London Dock Gin.
1778.
BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.

Financial.
Bankers.

Boots and Shoes.

Clothing.

Dry Goods.

Groceries.

Hardware.

Hotels.

Insurance.

Iron.

Lumber.

Machinery.

Miscellaneous.

Patents.

Real Estate.

Stoves and Ranges.

Tobacco.

Wines and Liquors.

THE COURTS.

Important Decree Under the Goodyear (Rubber) Patent.

Sale of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to Effect Compromise.

Inventory of the Walter L. Newberry Estate.

Judgments, Etc.

GOVERNMENT STOREKEEPERS.

Three Only Legalized Out of Over 1,000 Now Acting.

COLLEGE BAKES.

SHOCKING BARBARITY.

EDITORIAL.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the Chicago Scrolls Sunday Yesterday Afternoon.

Arrangements for the Convention to be Held in Music Hall.

Mr. Stanton or Miss Anthony to be in Attendance.

Resolutions, Etc.

The Scrolls Society met yesterday at Major Burt's, Mrs. D. L. Waterman in the chair, in the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Witkowska acted in that capacity.

Mr. Waterman from the Committee on Halls, reported that he had engaged Crosby's Music Hall for the two days of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, the report of the committee was accepted.

On the call for the report of the Committee on Speakers, Mrs. Waterman reported that several had been interviewed to and others in the city had been consulted and agreed to attend. They will have a full array of speakers to fill all the time that can be spared from business.

The Chair read the following characteristic despatch:

"NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1869.

"To Mrs. D. L. WATERMAN:

"Either Stanton or Anthony will go to Chicago.

"ELIZABETH CADY STANTON."

This despatch was received with much satisfaction by all present, still proved Mrs. Stanton was with them, and not with the Randolph street croakers.

The Chairwoman said Mrs. Leonard was also to pay us an speakers, but unfortunately the severe weather changed her intentions. She had been to see several in the city and met with unexpected success.

On the call for the Committee on Finance, Mrs. Reynolds said a few dollars had been given and being made to meet all expenses, and no difficulty would be found on that score.

On the call for the Committee on Correspondence, Mrs. Chamberlain said the disturbance of Saturday made her suppose she had nothing further to do, as she thought they were going over on the other side, but considered her obligations disposed of.

Mrs. O'Farrell had been writing to several, and would commence her labors.

Mr. Reynolds called upon. He believed he had nothing to report, as he had been waiting for some unnamed committee to be appointed to do the work that would be for them a basis of operation.

Mr. Reynolds (sharply.) "I call the gentleman to order."

Mr. Bush said if the report was called for, he would give it as Chairman of the committee; if not, he would not say any thing, as it would be out of order.

Mrs. Waterman invited Mr. Bush to state anything he had to say.

Mr. Bush said circulars would be sent to parties in a distance with a request to write back what is reported. The presence of Influential parties will encourage others to join.

Mrs. Waterman invited the ladies to attend this afternoon to screen the circulars and assist in making them up.

The report of Mr. Bush was accepted.

Mr. Jackson, from the Committee on Music, stated that he had engaged Music Hall and the convention.

Mr. Hutchinson offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Certain differences have arisen, and a schism caused among the earnest workers in the cause of human rights, and some undeveloped feel without knowledge, instinct or from whole the hence of the enemy to our common cause to create discord and thereby to prevent co-operation and union of the forces, making for the moment that body powerless for the time being of essential necessity, a blessing and byword, etc.; therefore be it

RESOLVED, Individual effort on the part of good and self women that have the cause at heart has failed to bring about reconciliation as all honorable means, and that the ensuing convention to be held in the city of Chicago on the 16th inst., be left to the people.

Resolved, That this assembly still present the olive branch of peace, with the same motto on its base, and desiring the best interests of the cause, do hereby invite all to act as of one mind every act and party to co-operate with,as freely as they can.

Mr. Hutchinson spoke to the resolutions, stating his object in offering them was that favor might be Harmony among the friends of equal rights.

Mr. Bush moved they be accepted as the sense of the meeting.

Mr. Reynolds moved the adoption of the resolutions as the sense of the meeting.

Mr. Waterman was in favor of having them passed by a vote.

The gentleman who framed at at the Christian Convention, and who was present, was all on the ground He was in favor of the resolution. They were subjected to persecution, but it was only a passing excitement. It was the duty of all to act in a most generous, they must expect opposition. The resolutions were adopted.

It was then moved to omit the words "hissing and hymning."

Mr. Reynolds said they simply asked the co-operation of the Randolph street croakers, as those who on a cordial invitation would be given.

Mr. Bush was opposed to any such resolutions as they stood. He found no objection to the words "hissing and hymning," as he was sure everybody that in all directions the movement was treated with contempt and ridicule, and hymning a matter of laughing and hissing. It was no use to encourage persons going to Chicago.

Mrs. Hinman spoke in all charity to the press, he would say their opposition was bringing the same into notice.

The resolution was then passed as read.

The Chairwoman said the Committee on Resolutions was now in order.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to communicate with the Executive Committee from the list of those persons whose names are given in and to report at the next meeting, if necessary, protracted interviews until the whole question is fully settled and grand meeting, is fully selected and harmonized.

Mr. Waterman. "I object."

A Voice. "Do you?"

Mrs. Waterman. "Yes, indeed, and move to lay it on the table."

Mrs. Waterman called on Mrs. Witkowska to explain to the house for the satisfaction of the meeting.

Mrs. Witkowska went on to explain the memorable interview of Saturday night, already fully reported. She had not thought it necessary in setting her if therefore party will not come to the help with good will and in good faith.

Mr. Hutchinson had no doubt that the earnest ladies in the room would do everything in their power to effect a reconciliation, yet even at the eleventh hour they would give them a chance.

Mr. Reynolds thought the first resolution covered the whole ground.

Mr. Hutchinson said they might yet meet on common ground, where no sect or party have any parties interest in the matter, and settle it amicably.

Mr. Waterman said all that was for reasonable but he could not see how every effort that could be made has been thwarted. The effort of the resolutions would be to open the door, and not to be rescinded for. He wished to more on straightforward. They were willing to assist the other side in every way they could, but disapproved of any to be the result of all further efforts to reconcile. If the other side were not still to be received, and receive more than a cordial welcome.

Mrs. Hinman said it was not for nothing to be done, let them come if they wanted to.

The gentlemen from the Reformation Convention, who did not give his name, was willing to hold out the olive branch and the hand of charity. It would have weight. They were ready as reformers to meet them.

Mrs. Witkowska called for the previous question, which resolution being laid upon the table by a large majority.

Mrs. Reynolds said the Chair that the Committee on Library Hall had not reported.

Mrs. Waterman called for a report.

Mrs. Witkowska called on Mrs. Jackson for report.

Mrs. Jackson, from the Committee on Library Hall, stated in substance what has already been fully stated. The Hall was engaged in addition. She said that Mr. Robson made an entry in a book at the time, but many persons would want it for the evening of the 16th, and that they would let him have room by 10 o'clock, any day they would want it for — 11th and 13th. No deposit was required.

Mrs. O'Farrell, of the committee, concurred in the report.

The report was accepted.

The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday next.

In meeting was largely attended, and everything was harmonious, and a spirit of reconciliation and love was manifested throughout the session.

There was little or no irrelevant talk, and the meeting was a most earnest and decided in the movement.

ARISTOCRACY.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

Everything in proof against the miserable spell of weather we are now experiencing it is the Kellogg concerts. In spite of wind and rain, and sleet and cold, an immense audience turned out last evening and completely filled the Opera House upon the occasion of the third concert of the series. As on the previous occasion, the concert was the counterpart of those which preceded it, and leaves no title to say. Miss Kellogg's opening number was the Polacca from "Il Puritani," which she sang to excellent voice and with great brilliancy, never singing that she manifestly suffered from the strain upon her throat. Her encores she gave with Scotch familiar favorites, which she sang very sweetly and delicately and with superb enunciation. If there was any fault to find, it was that she not have been bolder. Her voice was slightly affected by the cold, and for her best effects requiring her to project herself, but nevertheless she delivered the music as it was written, with great purity and a conscientious regard for its rendering. Her encores were the native in the Concert coming convention to be held in the city of Chicago on the 16th inst., and left to the people.

Resolved, That this assembly still present the olive branch of peace, with the same motto on its base, and desiring the best interests of the cause, do hereby invite all to act as of one mind every act and party to co-operate with,as freely as they can.

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The gentleman who framed at at the Christian Convention, and who was present, was all on the ground He was in favor of the resolution. They were subjected to persecution, but it was only a passing excitement. It was the duty of all to act in a most generous, they must expect opposition. The resolutions were adopted.

It was then moved to omit the words "hissing and hymning."

Mr. Reynolds said they simply asked the co-operation of the Randolph street croakers, as those who on a cordial invitation would be given.

Mr. Bush was opposed to any such resolutions as they stood. He found no objection to the words "hissing and hymning," as he was sure everybody that in all directions the movement was treated with contempt and ridicule, and hymning a matter of laughing and hissing. It was no use to encourage persons going to Chicago.

Mrs. Hinman spoke in all charity to the press, he would say their opposition was bringing the same into notice.

The resolution was then passed as read.

The Chairwoman said the Committee on Resolutions was now in order.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to communicate with the Executive Committee from the list of those persons whose names are given in and to report at the next meeting, if necessary, protracted interviews until the whole question is fully settled and grand meeting, is fully selected and harmonized.

Mr. Waterman. "I object."

A Voice. "Do you?"

Mrs. Waterman. "Yes, indeed, and move to lay it on the table."

Mrs. Waterman called on Mrs. Witkowska to explain to the house for the satisfaction of the meeting.

Mrs. Witkowska went on to explain the memorable interview of Saturday night, already fully reported. She had not thought it necessary in setting her if therefore party will not come to the help with good will and in good faith.

Mr. Hutchinson had no doubt that the earnest ladies in the room would do everything in their power to effect a reconciliation, yet even at the eleventh hour they would give them a chance.

Mr. Reynolds thought the first resolution covered the whole ground.

Mr. Hutchinson said they might yet meet on common ground, where no sect or party have any parties interest in the matter, and settle it amicably.

Mr. Waterman said all that was for reasonable but he could not see how every effort that could be made has been thwarted. The effect of the resolutions would be to open the door, and not to be rescinded for. He wished to more on straightforward. They were willing to assist the other side in every way they could, but disapproved of any to be the result of all further efforts to reconcile. If the other side were not still to be received, and receive more than a cordial welcome.

Mrs. Hinman said it was not for nothing to be done, let them come if they wanted to.

The gentleman from the Reformation Convention, who did not give his name, was willing to hold out the olive branch and the hand of charity. It would have weight. They were ready as reformers to meet them.

Mrs. Witkowska called for the previous question, which resolution being laid upon the table by a large majority.

Mrs. Reynolds said the Chair that the Committee on Library Hall had not reported.

Mrs. Waterman called for a report.

Mrs. Witkowska called on Mrs. Jackson for report.

Mrs. Jackson, from the Committee on Library Hall, stated in substance what has already been fully stated. The Hall was engaged in addition. She said that Mr. Robson made an entry in a book at the time, but many persons would want it for the evening of the 16th, and that they would let him have room by 10 o'clock, any day they would want it for — 11th and 13th. No deposit was required.

Mrs. O'Farrell, of the committee, concurred in the report.

The report was accepted.

The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday next.

In meeting was largely attended, and everything was harmonious, and a spirit of reconciliation and love was manifested throughout the session.

There was little or no irrelevant talk, and the meeting was a most earnest and decided in the movement.

ABSURDITS